

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT IS COMPLETED IN PARIS

hours, President Wilson attending the session and remaining until it closed, after midnight. No date was set for a plenary session of the Peace Conference to consider the covenant.

The covenant as the Commission left it did not include any section granting Japan's request for the recognition of racial equality, and neither was a section introduced covering the request of France for an international military general staff.

Both Japan and France announced that they reserved the right to bring up the amendments they desired before a plenary conference. As it now stands the covenant contains twenty-six sections.

The French delegation voted for the adoption of the text of the covenant, but made reservations as to two points: First, the organization and effective control of the manufacture of war material; and, second, the institution of permanent military control.

The commission decided to submit the agreement to a plenary session of the Peace Conference shortly, but set no definite date.

The discussion of the Monroe Doctrine amendment is described by those present as having been of a dramatic character, concluding with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition which had been expressed and upholding the doctrine as one of the great bulwarks against absolutism. The debate came late in the session after other subjects had been passed upon.

The British attitude had been in doubt until the last, but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection in the amendment in the form presented by the President.

M. Larnaude of the French delegation followed Lord Robert with objections to inserting the Monroe Doctrine.

The Chinese also offered objections to the amendment on the ground that its language was so extended that it might validate certain principles and claims affecting Chinese affairs.

The President paid the closest attention and jotted down notes for a reply. In his speech the President spoke with great earnestness and with some evidence of feeling. He declared that the Monroe Doctrine was enunciated to combat the Holy Alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism which was then menacing Europe and seeking to spread its absolute power to the Western Hemisphere. It served its purpose in keeping this absolute power from the Western world.

One of its great purposes, he said, was to maintain territorial and political integrity, and having served its great purpose in the Western world it was now being brought to the lands which had felt the hand of absolutism and militarism. It was a source of surprise and discouragement, the President said, to hear opposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose.

The President's speech closed the discussion. There was no vote and when there were no further remarks the Chairman of the meeting said the amendment would be considered adopted.

It was announced to-day that the selection of Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations has been made, despite the plea of Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who urged the claim of Brussels.

Bitter criticism has been aroused in French and Belgian quarters over the choosing of Geneva. The fact that President Wilson's speech in behalf of Geneva was wholly responsible for the choosing of the Swiss city as against Brussels is greatly resented.

France was the only one of the great powers to vote for Brussels as the seat of the league. Sir Orlando, the Italian Premier, who spoke for only two minutes, said he was bound by the decision of the sub-committee.

When the vote was called for, Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Italy, with two votes each, and Serbia, Greece, Brazil and Poland, each with one vote, chose Geneva, a total of twelve votes. France, with two votes, and China, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and Belgium made up the minority of six votes. Thus Geneva became the league capital.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS, LATEST WEIMAR REPORT

To Follow Resignation of Dr. Schiffer as Minister of Finance in New Government.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 12.—The resignation of Dr. Schiffer as Minister of Finance in the German National Government may result in a Cabinet crisis, a Weimar dispatch to the Tageblatt says.

The Minister explained his resignation on the ground that he could not co-operate in the socialization programme of the cabinet.

POLICE GET NEW GATES.

Iron Grill Affairs at Headquarters Welch Ten Each.

The latest innovation at Police Headquarters is the erection of two massive iron grill gates across the south wing corridor on the main floor. These gates will guard the Detective Bureau and its branch offices.

The gates will weigh a ton each and their erection follows many other changes in headquarters in the last year and a half.

Farmerettes in Bloomers and Straw Hats Parade Streets On Tractors and Hay Wagons to Raise Funds for Land Army Work



ADELHEID C. MILLER E. MAUDE SHAFF MINOLAE HARRIS

New York was invaded to-day by an army of 1,000 farmerettes in bloomers, puttees and large straw hats who are celebrating the first field day of the New York State Women's Land Army. At 7 o'clock this morning, armed with milk pails as collection boxes, girls

from Barnard and Hunter colleges, Washington Irving and other high schools, and from industrial occupations, launched their campaign for funds. Headquarters for the day were located at

the Land Army office, No. 303 Fifth Avenue, where Miss Olga Hising, a field secretary of the Women's Land Army of America, served as director. Mrs. Louis Reed Weismiller was the chairman for the Bronx and Mrs. Alice Hutchins for Brooklyn.



RUTH ANDERSON ELEANOR WALKER

Mrs. E. A. Young drove through the Wall Street district in the flower which she has used as Field Secretary in touring all the counties of the State. She made speeches at several street corners. Tractors and hay wagons were

driven up and down Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Two of the tractors were operated by Miss Jane Grey Cleveland and Miss Ruth Anderson. Among the drivers of hayracks were Miss E. Maude Shauff and Mrs. Genevieve Mason.

The funds are to enable the New York State organization to meet the labor shortage and provide occupations for women war workers who are now jobless, and to establish permanent rural community centres for farmers and their families.

EBERT'S FALL FORECAST BY EX-KRUPP DIRECTOR

Muehlon Declares Kaiser Coupled War and Should Be Punished by Allies.

GUMMIGEN, Switzerland, April 12.—(Associated Press).—"I do not believe the present German majority government of Ebert and Scheidemann or the Independent Republican Government in Germany will exist much longer," said Dr. William Muehlon, former Krupp director, to the Associated Press correspondent to-day. "The reason is that the Socialist parties, which voted war funds in 1917, are too closely attached to the Imperialist Planckelmann and Junker regimes are discredited abroad."

"It would be far better for us if the Allies would keep the former Kaiser than to return him to us, because we should not know what to do with him. We do not desire his return to Germany."

"If the Kaiser had raised a finger against Vienna, war would never have come."

AMERICANS FEAR EBERT CANNOT HOLD POWER

Delegation in Paris Believes He Would Be Succeeded by a Radical.

PARIS, April 12.—(Associated Press).—Increasing concern is expressed here over the developments in Germany, especially as to their threat to the continued existence of the present Government. It is believed in American quarters that a continuance of the existing Government is desirable in the interests of the associated Governments as well as of Germany.

The authoritative American view is that if the present Coalition Government in Germany is overthrown, it is almost certain to be succeeded by a radical regime, from which little in the line of stability, responsibility and solvency for the purpose of reparation payments can be expected.

Realizing the need of accurate and direct information from Germany which the American delegation has lacked, it has been decided to send a new mission of investigation to Berlin to study and report on political and economic developments. The commission will leave Paris next week.

NEW PLAN TO PREVENT TOO MUCH PEACE DEBATE

Members of the Council Now Affix Signatures to Records of Settlement.

PARIS, April 12.—As fast as agreements are reached by the Council of Four, the members affix their signatures to informal documents on the subjects.

This puts them on record and prevents what has so frequently happened—changing of minds after a matter has supposedly been settled.

The new plan was first applied to the agreement regarding the Saar Valley. The French are held to an agreement which disposes of a problem which was one of the most troublesome points leading up to the recent threatened crisis.

RED PROPAGANDA BROUGHT MUTINY OF U. S. SOLDIERS

(Continued from First Page.)

The United States conditions were described as very good.

American troops held 21 per cent of the battle line on the west front when the armistice was signed. Chief of Staff March said. The largest holding of the Americans was when they were on 23 per cent of the line, Oct. 10.

French troops held 55 per cent at the signing of the armistice, Belgian troops 6 per cent, and British troops 18 per cent, he added. The American frontage was greater, therefore, than that of any of the Allies except France.

Plans for an inter-Allied war medal—the "Victory Medal"—have been completed, after conferences in which all Allied countries were represented. Chief of Staff March said all men who have seen fifteen days or more active service in the United States or abroad will receive the medal.

Medals of all the countries will be similar in design, but local artists will work out details. Plans for the United States medal have been submitted to the National Art Society, headed by Charles Dana Gibson. On its obverse side the "Victory Medal" will bear a winged victory and on the reverse side the inscription, "The great war for civilization." The ribbon will be a double rainbow, with the red in the middle.

For battle service a silver clasp bearing the name of the engagement, will be worn with the medal. For each citation for bravery for which no specific medal was awarded a silver star will be worn on the ribbon. The issue of the medal button to be worn on civilian clothes will be begun, March hopes, by May 1. This button will be a star on a wreath with the letters "V. S." in the center. Men wounded in action will wear a silver button; others a bronze button.

AMERICANS IN PARIS TO PLEAD FOR IRELAND

Walsh, Ryan and Dunne Arranging for a Conference With Wilson.

PARIS, April 12.—The American commission representing Irish societies arrived yesterday and is making arrangements to confer with President Wilson regarding Irish independence. The commission, comprising Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia and Edward P. Dunne, former Governor of Illinois, was met by John O'Kellie, delegate of the Irish Republic to the Peace Conference.

The Dublin correspondent of the Post reported to-day he had been reliably informed that a deputation from Paris offered Edward de Valera home rule for Ireland as a British dominion, providing the Sinn Féin leaders abandoned their republican policy.

The Irish Parliament yesterday debated the League of Nations. De Valera was the chief opponent of the league. He and others severely condemned what they termed President Wilson's change in policy.

Arthur Griffith defended Wilson and urged the sending of a message, telling him the Irish people advocate the principles he enunciated.

EX-GOV. WHITMAN TO BE WITNESS IN SENATE DOUGHBAG INQUIRY

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is his exact language, as I recall it." Q. What did you say? A. I said Mr. Stanchfield is in a receptive mood. I remember it well. I took him to Mr. Stanchfield's office, and walked out. I waited for him on a couch outside, in front of the attendant. The office is at No. 120 Broadway. I think they keep a record of people who call.

Q. Any talk with Mr. Thompson after he came out? A. Yes, going up in the subway. Thompson didn't say what his conversation with Mr. Stanchfield had been. He asked me, "Do you think Stanchfield will double cross me?" I answered, "I think Mr. Stanchfield is a gentleman."

Q. Was the next day, Burke thought, that he saw Thompson at the Republican Club. They talked about "traction matters." No one else was present.

BURKE TELLS COMMITTEE HE NEVER SAW 7-CENT CAR FARE MEASURE

Says Thompson Told of Plan to Aid Traction—Witness Waived Immunity.

ALBANY, April 12.—As to Gov. Whitman's part in the matter, when they lunched together on March 28 at the St. Regis, Senator Thompson testified:

As to Gov. Whitman's part in the matter, when they lunched together on March 29 at the St. Regis, Senator Thompson says:

"Gov. Whitman said he had been asked by Mr. Shants of the Interborough to see me, but that he was not under a retainer. No mention was made of a campaign fund. Mr. Whitman had warned me that it was bad politics to oppose this bill."

After signing a waiver of immunity, Burke, in response to questions that he had never seen the Carson-Martin bill and knew nothing of its provisions except what he had heard from traction company friends, asserted he had been to John H. Stanfield's office with Thompson on three or four occasions. He also related that Thompson had seen Stanchfield before Feb. 6 last, the date on which Thompson testified Burke met him at the train and induced him to visit the lawyers.

"The day I met Senator Thompson at the train," explained Burke, "we went over either to the Republican Club or the Hillmore Hotel. Thompson suggested to me that he would see Stanchfield for the purpose of presenting a bill that would meet with the approval of the traction interests."

SAYS THOMPSON HAD PLAN TO AID TRACTION.

"Thompson said he had a scheme whereby he thought there would be no traction opposition to the bill, with the proviso that his scheme was adhered to. His scheme was that there should be a 7 cent fare bill passed and that 2 cents out of the 7 be retained by the City of New York for the purpose of reimbursing the city for any expenditure of money or loaning of money to the traction companies. He said: 'Now I do not promise this, but if this is done I think possibly the bill will pass. That

me you are a pretty good candidate.' He said, 'Well, do you think George Aldridge would be for me?' I said, 'I haven't the pleasure of Mr. Aldridge's acquaintance, but he is a pretty good judge of human nature, from what I can learn.'

Q. Was there anything said at that conversation in Mr. Thompson's rooms on March 15 about the traction bill? asked Deputy Attorney General Cheney.

A. There certainly was. "What was it?"

"Thompson said he wanted to help, and I was very anxious to see it through. I thought I could break in some place myself."

Deputy Attorney General Cheney, following this outburst, led the witness back to 1916, asking: "What was your interest in the investigation of the Public Service Commission?"

HOW HE WON THOMPSON'S CONFIDENCE IN 1916.

"My interest," said Burke, leaning over in his chair and emphasizing each sentence by pounding his right fist into the palm of his left hand, "was to use Thompson to put this thing properly before the public. I never telephoned Thompson in my life. Two of the essential things in a man's life is never to try to get square and always leave them laughing when you say goodby. The man who telephoned Thompson is dead. His name was John Cade. He had an object in telephoning to Thompson."

Q. What did Senator Thompson say? A. I think he said he was very anxious to impress Mr. Brady with the sincerity of the help he wanted to offer in the traction matters. I said that if that was so I would arrange an appointment with Mr. Brady.

I telephoned Mr. Brady's counsel, Judge Heardsley. He suggested I get into direct communication with Mr. Brady. I rang up his home, at No. 859 Fifth Avenue. I took Senator Thompson there some time after.

Q. You made the appointment with Mr. Brady? A. I think Mr. Brady was not in and that I talked with his secretary, Mr. Birmingham. He called up Judge Heardsley and the appointment was made. I subsequently took Senator Thompson to Mr. Brady's house.

Q. What did Mr. Brady say? A. He talked about the advisability of presenting New York against a loss of \$250,000,000 in the transit matter and said the railways should get relief. Mr. Thompson said as the bill (Carson-Martin) stood he was against it. That's about all I remember.

The conversation ended, Burke said with Brady promising to furnish Thompson with financial information about the B. R. T. Then Brady, Thompson and Burke walked down Fifth Avenue, Burke leaving them when he reached his brother's house, somewhere in the eighties.

Burke said he had two subsequent conversations on "transit matters" with Thompson, one at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany and the other in New York. This led up to the interview between Thompson and Burke at the Republican Club on March 16, when Thompson alleges the offer of the Governorship and the campaign fund bribe was made. Of this Burke said: "Senator Thompson told me that the Court of Appeals was butting into his legislation. He said that Judge Hiseock was interfering with his legislation. Then he got talking about the Governorship."

Q. What did he say about that? A. He said to me, "That Syracuse crowd won't be for me because Hiseock is interfering with my legislation and they won't want me." "Why," I said, "I don't know anybody in Syracuse myself and I don't know anything about them up there, but it seems to

165TH REGIMENT ON SHIP LEADING THE RAINBOWS HOME

(Continued from First Page.)

the division to reach Brest, sailed for home exactly seventeen months after they landed in Brest.

HAS ONLY 1,400 ORIGINAL MEN LEFT IN REGIMENT.

The 165th is made up at present of 2,700 officers and men, 1,400 of whom left Camp Mills with the regiment. Every officer and doughboy is full of pep and enthusiasm. Lieut. Col. Timothy Moynahan is a typical example. He was gassed while commanding the 34 Battalion in the Baccarat sector in March, 1918. He said when he reached Brest this week: "I would rather go back home with the old 99th as a private than command a regiment in any other division."

That is the spirit of the old 99th of the present 165th. To-day's cables from Brest said the doughboys of the old 99th are rejoicing in expectation of a "welcome home" parade in Fifth Avenue.

Preparations for welcoming the regiment have been under way in New York for several weeks. The reception is to be a bawling, for New York never had a more popular bunch of fighters.

Chaplain Francis P. Duffy is to receive a special reception May 1 in the Bronx, in which is his home parish. He has cabled District Attorney Martin, Chairman of the committee that is to welcome him, that he will be in America by April 25. There will be 15,000 in the parade headed by Father Duffy, and school children will form a lane on both sides of the Grand Concourse from 161st Street to Kingsbridge Road. Clergymen of all denominations will be in line.

GUARDSMEN WHO SERVED ON BORDER GET BADGES

Smith Signs Bill Providing Them, Along With Twenty-Nine Other Measures.

ALBANY, April 12.—Thirty new laws were added to the statutes to-day when the Governor signed that number of bills. Most of the laws were local in character.

Bills of State-wide effect signed by the Governor were: The Judson bill amending the tax law by providing that the final equalization of every piece of franchise in a city, town or village must be certified to the Tax Commission; the Witter bill prohibiting the sale of any product as milk and cream which does not contain at least 10 per cent milk fat, and the Welsh bill providing service badges and ribbons for members of the National Guard who served on the Mexican border.

No matter what action the Senate takes relative to adjournment on April 12, the Assembly will stand adjourned on that day. This was indicated to-day by Speaker Sweet who said that if the Senate had not adopted the adjournment resolution by then the Assembly would recess to Monday, and then recess every two days until the adjournment date had been fixed by the Senate.

BOWIE WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—2-year-olds; four furlongs—Kallipolis, 113 (Cory), straight \$10.10, place \$4.50, show \$3.50, won; Buck and Call, 109 (Metzler), place \$7.70, show \$4.10, second; Calvert, 116 (Butwell), show \$3.30, third. Time, 9:49 4-8. Rockaway, Super and Mile. Deale also ran.

BAVARIAN SOVIET OVERTHROWN BY FORCE OF ARMS

Latest Revolt Succeeded Yesterday Says Report From Basle.

BASEL, April 12.—The Soviet Republic in Munich was overthrown Friday by force of arms, the Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says.

BERLIN, April 12.—(Associated Press).—A special dispatch from Hamburg to the Nordische Zeitung says the German Government has announced that the Entente Powers have informed it that Bavaria is not to be included in the conclusion of peace and that measures will be taken to prevent any Entente foodstuffs from reaching Bavaria.

Reports from Munich to-day state that an agreement has been reached between the Central Council and the Communists. This is held to indicate that the moderate elements in the Bavarian capital have gained the upper hand.

The Communists declared their readiness to join the Central Council in an advisory capacity.

From other parts of Bavaria it is reported that the following Soviet Republic leaders are being overthrown in Amberg, Ansbach, Ingolstadt, Fuerth and the entire upper Lusatia.

BIG SALE Vacuum Cleaners

Agents' Samples Shown Used Cleaners.

Richmond, was \$65.....	now \$12
Frank-Premier was \$35.....	now \$19
Furka was \$40.....	now \$21
Magic was \$38.....	now \$19
Chico was \$35.....	now \$21
Hoover was \$100.....	now \$50

and many others at big bargains.

USED CLEANER DEPARTMENT
Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co.
131 West 42d St.

JOHN WILLIS SLAUGHTER, Ph. D.
Subject:
"Thomas Jefferson's Message for To-Day"
(APRIL 12 is Jefferson's 205th Birthday)
will speak
at the
Public Forum
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
Sunday, April 13th, at 8 P. M.
The Public is invited.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

INSTITUTIONAL, SENATOR, Mount Morris Theatre, 110th St., bet. 4th and 5th Aves., 10:45 A. M. Tickets on sale at "Watchman" What of the Night?

DIED.

FORD, ELIZA FORD. Services CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

GOODALL, JOHN GOODALL. Lying in state CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

KENDALL, DANIEL KENDALL. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

\$25 REWARD for return of long gold bar set with colored pearls, lost Saturday night in theatre district. McLENNAN, 124 N. 4th st.; Upright 2982.

CHARITY.

INFORMATION

For Friends and Relatives of Wounded or Sick SOLDIERS AND MARINES
Phone Number—Murray Hill 10450

Twenty-four hours must elapse after a man is disembarked at this port before information is available.

CASUALTY BUREAU
10 East 38th Street
NEW YORK COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS

All "Lost and Found" articles advertised in The World or reported to "Lost and Found Bureau" Room 103 World Building, will be held for thirty days. These items can be seen at any of The World's Advertising Agencies, or can be telephoned directly to The World. Call 4000 Bookman, New York, or Brooklyn Office, 4100 Main.